THE ACQUIRED IMMUNO DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) PREVENTION RILL, 1989

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHA-KEELUR REHMAN): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention and control of the spread of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) infection and to provide for specialised medical treatment, and social support to, and rehabilitation of, persons suffering from Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30/ members; 10 members from this House, namely,

1. Shri Kapil Verma
2. Miss Saroj Khaparde
3. Shri S. S. Ahluwalia
4. Shri Prabhakar B. Kore
5. Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain
6. Dr. R. K. Poddar
7. Shri J. S. Raju
8. Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy
9. Shri Dineshbhai Trivedi
10. Shri Mohinder Singh Lather

and 20 members from the Lok Sabha;

' That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make; That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day. of the 158th Session of the Rajya Sabha; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Committee. "

The question ivas put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions. *(Interruptions).* Mr. Bagrodia, I will allow you. I am allowing anybody who wants to raise any issue in the Special Mention. Let Gurudas Das Gupta make his Special Mention.

डा० अबरार अहमद (राजस्थान) : मैडम, मैं तोदण कीं सू क्षा कि मामला

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:. Mr. Abrar Ahmed, I will allow you in the Special Mention. The peace has prevailed on this House. Let us work in this peace and tranquillity.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam, when will you allow me?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Among the Special Mentions, I am putting your name.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: No, no. That is on a different subject.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can put your subject along with your subject, whatever is your subject.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: You give me double time then.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh, I will also allow you but not now. You can take one minute when you are speaking. I have identified Mr. Gurudas Dgs Gupta.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : उप-सभापति महोदय, मुझको भी एक मिनट आपसे निवेदन करना है ।...

उपसभापति : राम अवधेश जी, गुरु-दास दास गुप्ता जी को डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदय, स्पेशल मेंशन के बाद मैं एक मिनट के लिए आपका समय लूंगा ।

उपसभापति : हां, हां । बोलिए गुरु दास जी ।

IThe Vice-Chairman (Prof. Chand-resh P. Thakur) in the Chair].

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Financial Irregularities and Mismanagement in some Nationalised Banks

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the point is, the national banking in the country is in real crisis. The banks were nationalised more than 20 years back. We have, at the present moment of time, 28 nationalised banks with 1, 70, 000 crores of money as deposits. I say it is in crisis not because that information is available to me, but it is because there was recently a study made by the Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India and that Banking Division, according to its own survey, relying upon the statistics furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, has found that eight nationalised banks out of 28 are having negative worth, which means that the capital provision and reserves of these banks are less then their liabilities and as a result, this crisis has set in. Over and above eight banks, two banks are on the border line of sickness. Therefore, it is a crippling sickness which is gradually taking over the nationalised banking, what I should describe as the lifeline of the national credit of our country. In a situation like this, neither the Reserve Bank nor the Government of India, neither the Ministry of Finance nor the Banking Division, is taking any interest or that amount of interest which is neces sar_y to put the things j_n order. Therefore, Sir, it is because of the total callousness of the Government that this crippling sickness, has to some extent, paralysed the banking of this country. And what is the result? The result is, Government is allocating funds from its own Budget to make good the loss the banks are sustaining because of the erosion of capital. Banks are in loss because of inefficiency, corruption, fraud, mismanagement and lack of banking policy and as a result, the Government is providing funds from its own Budget to make good the loss. Therefore, it is really a premium for inefficiency. In the last Budget, the Government had allotted Rs. 700 crores...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, your Special Mention is specifically on UCO Bank management.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, have spoken to them and changed it subsequently. It is banking as a whole.

„ THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): But still what is the immediate issue that you are trying to emphasise?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I am coming to that. My point is, the UCO Bank is one of the banks that has fallen sick. But the point that eight banks are sick and because of the sickness their capital is eroding. And their deposit is effective. In that situation, Government is providing funds from its own Budget to make good the loss sustained by the bank because of erosion of capital. In